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Majority and Minority Report

of the Joint-Select Committee on Federal Relations.

The Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred all that part of the Governor's Message upon the subject of Federal Relations and which recommends,

1. That this General Assembly invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation, with us, upon the present condition of the country, and in case that should be found impracticable, then

2. The sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States, with the view of securing concert of action, and,

3. That a Convention of the people of the State be called to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with the other Southern States shall have terminated, and,

4. The reorganization of the militia and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitable armed and equiped:

And to whom was also referred sundry resolutions, some of which were introduced originally in the Senate and House of Commons, and others passed by meetings of the people in various parts of the State, and laid before the Legislature at the request of those meetings; and to whom was also referred "a bill to authorise and require the Governor of the State of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people of the State, and for other purposes therein named" respectfully

REPORT

That they have considered the same, with a full appreciation of the momentous interests involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the present crisis in our national affairs gravely imperils the rights and equality of North Carolina in the Union, and that the sovereign people only have the right to determine the mode and measure and time of redress: and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for callin, a Convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage.

And they further report, that they are fully impressed with the belief that it is necessary to our safety that the militia should be thoroughly reorganized, and that a volunteer corps of —— thousand men should be speedily formed, and armed and equipped in the most efficient manner; and they earnestly recommend that both shall be done, and that it be referred to the committee on Military Affairs, in order that they may furnish the details of measures for that purpose.

And the Committee ask leave to report back all other matters referred to them, and to be discharged from their further consideration. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL J. PERSON, Chm'n.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned members of the Committee on Federal Relations, unable to concur in the views of the majority, submit the following report:

The Convention is proposed to be called, in the opinion of the minority, at an earlier period than the exigencies of the occasion demands. It is declared in the bill that the purpose of the Convention is to consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode, measures and time of redress, and delegates are to be chosen on the 7th and assemble on the 18th of February next. As the bill and the report of the majority do not indicate any specific grievances, the minority of your Committee on Federal Relations are unable to determine whether it is intended to make the impression that the Federal Government has recently assumed any unusual and menacing attitude towards North Carolina, affecting her equality and right as one of the United States. Exercising the right of conjecture, the minority of your Committee suppose that the grievances complained of are the *personal liberty laws* enacted by some of the Northern States, hindering the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. If the minority of your Committee be not mistaken in this conjecture, they would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as these grievances have existed for a long time under the present and former administrations of the Federal Government, which administrations have met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this State, they cannot now constitute a very urgent reason for the present Legislature to call on the citizens upon such short notice, at an unusual and inclement season of the year to vote for delegates to a State Convention called, as it is, for the purpose of changing the relations of the State to the Federal Government. The laws complained of are not the acts of the General Government, but of particular States, and being unconstitutional, are null and void. If, however, the grievances complained of and not disclosed, is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election affected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming administration. Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficulties, and obtaining more secure guaranties against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States?—Let the people have time to deliberate that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and the South, utterly destroyed. It is further objected to the bill, as reported, that it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the States and the usages of the Legislature. The first section of the fourth article of the State Constitution provides that no Convention of the people of the State shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the latter part of said section provides for amendments by the General Assembly. The act of '56–'57 of the Legislature, amending the Constitution immediately following the enacting clause, has the words, (two-thirds of the whole number of each House concurring,) and the minority of your Committee, entertaining no doubt but that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House is demanded to call a Convention of the people, recommend that these words be inserted immediately after the enacting clause of the first section of the reported bill; and in conclusion, the minority of your Committee respectfully suggest that measures be taken to procure a Convention of all the States of the Union, with a view to final settlement of all subjects in controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and if such final settlement cannot be satisfactorily made, that a peaceable separation of the States and an equitable distribution of the property of the Federal Government among all the States, may be brought about, and the minority further recommend that the bill reported by the majority do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

GILES MEBANE,
NATHAN NEWBY,
DAVID OUTLAW.

Abstract of Secretarie's Reports.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy commences with the report of a board of officers appointed to examine into the expediency of converting the sailing ships of the Navy into efficient war steamers.—The board considered it inexpendient to introduce steam power into any except ships of the line, all of which it is proposed to alter thus except the Delaware, now too defective to permit it. These ships are to be raized and converted into first class steam frigates. Steamers like the Minnesota cost $725,000 each, whereas the proposed alteration would cost but $388,000 for each. Of the sailing frigates, the United States is not worth repairing. The Constitution has been repaired, and the remaining six should be converted into sloops of war, and finally into storeships.

Of the six new first class steam sloops of war five are at sea, and their performances have been satisfactory. The sixth, the Pensacola, will soon be completed:

The Secretary recommends the gradual, substantial and permanent increase of the Navy, accompanied by the universal introduction in it of steam as a motive power, as a policy essential to the protection of our coasts and commerce.

The report of the War Department furnishes a cursory view of the operation of the army during the year. The Secretary says, that whilst appropriations have been made to sustain the army upon a peace footing it has been obliged to prosecute active and sanguinary war from the 35th to the 40th paralell of north latitude, with very numerous tribes of hardy and warlike Indians, in the wildest and most remote regions of our mountainous territories.—For these movements the sum of half a million of dollars was required, the necessity for which was not and could not be foreseen in the War Department. In the view of this embarrasment the Secretary again urges Congress to restore to the War Department the superintendence and control of the Indians, as it is quite impossible to impress on these savages the idea of obedience by any other means than military power. He urges, also, that a large annual sum of money might be saved to the Treasury by using the officers of the army in discharging many of the duties now performed by civilians at high salaries.

The U. S. Treasury Report is very brief. The permanent national debt was $44,079,203 08, and the outstanding treasury notes $19,690,500, making together $64,769,703 08.

The deficiency of estimated means for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1862, is $8,876,831 53. The Secretary tells us in his report that already the treasury has been seriously afflicted by the commercial revulsion; that the receipts from customs have fallen off greatly; that the limited amount received is composed each day of an increased proportion of treasury notes not yet due; that the indications are that such will, at least for the present, continue to be the case; that in consequence of the failure of bidders for the loan to comply with the terms of their bids a portion of the ordinary revenues has been withdrawn from the ordinary sources of expenditure to meet the payment of treasury notes past due, and the interest thereon; and finally, that the early action of Congress will be required to enable the department to carry on the operation of the gov't, and at the same time preserve public credit unimpaired.

The Report of the Post Master General abounds so much in statistics that it is exceedingly difficult to condense its substance into an abstract. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8502 mail routes, estimated at 240,594 miles in length, of which miles 27,129 were by railroad, 14,976 by steamboat, 54,577 by coach, and 143,912 by inferior modes. The number of contractors was 7445. There has been a decrease of 19,458 miles in the length of the mail routes, but this is made up of a reduction of 8,464 miles in the length of coach routes, and 3233 in steamboat routes, while the length of railroad routes, has increased 1119 miles. There are in service 40 local agents, 1,649 mail messengers, and 68 railroad baggage masters. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year is 6,555, of which 1,140 were by the establishment of new post offices. Whole number of post-offices in the United States 28,552.

WHAT THE STATES WERE BEFORE THE UNION, AND WHAT THEY WOULD BE AGAIN IF WE HAVE DISSOLUTION.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again if it should be dissolved:—

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States, and, in many cases, and especially between the neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactures. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin. And as the evils grew more pressing, the resentments of the States against each other, and the consciousness that their local interests placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of dissatisfaction, until it became obvious that the dangers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent. But the evil did not rest here. Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restriction as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade, and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves to the utmost of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their commerce, and endeavored to secure, with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operations, combined with our political weakness, was soon visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered, and the little money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrasment, in that most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischievous than this slow, but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry, and all our credit.

The Advantages of Disunion.

An Extract from the Farewell Address of

ANDREW JACKSON.

"And if the recollection of common dangers, in which these people of the United States stood side by side against the common foe—the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic—if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up, and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggressions; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe: until harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties."

GUARD WELL YOUR LANGUAGE.

In these exciting times, men should be careful in the language they use. We have heard, in the last few days such remarks as these, "That man ought to be hung at once!" What for? All the reason we have heard urged in favor of it, was simply because he happened to differ in sentiment with the speaker! God forbid that in our free Government such ideas may find a lodgement in the minds of the people!—We know that those who thus talk do not for a moment think of the evil which might grow out of such remarks.

Mankind are the same in all countries and in all ages. The same spirit which gave rise to the "reign of terror" in France still exists in human nature, and once arouse it, and no human agency can arrest it till rivers of innocent blood are shed!

There is no cause for any undue excitement. The people generally—we may say universally—are in favor of resisting Republican rule. Let us be satisfied with this, though some may differ with us as to the details. There cannot be a perfect agreement about these, nor is it necessary there should be. The people are all patriotic. It is folly and nonsense, then, for friends and neighbors to fall out.

Southern Watchman.

SECESSION.

We call our readers earnest attention to the *italicised* passages in the extracts of Mr. O'Conner's able letter. If there is a reasonable prospect of New Englands being punished in the manner described *after secession*, is it not worth our while to try the same remedy *before* we resort to that desperate remedy? If the Southern States will be able to establish non-intercourse after secession, surely they ought to try the experiment before leaving the Union. Is the grandest system of self-government that the world ever saw, to be wantonly dissolved, and the progress of human freedom permanently injured by hasty action?—We hope not. We firmly believe one years steady non-intercourse with the Northern States, would do more to convince the people of that section, of the evils of their present political course, than all the bullying speeches and threatening editorials that may be spoken or written for the next ten years. The benefits expected from peaceable secession are at the best doubtful, but if it was accompanied by civil war, what pen, unless one guided by inspiration could describe the horrors and desolation of our common country? Surely we can wait and try the peaceful experiment of non-intercourse for a short season; it will give us time to prepare,—it will at once extend and strengthen our home resources, by giving employment to our own mechanics and artisans, and will enable us to arrange for physical resistance, if God in his anger will permit the Northern people to proceed to that terrible extremity.

As a leader of the Northern Democracy O'Conner asks us to wait but three years, and if *one* Black Republican Senator remains to insult us, then he and his people are with us!!

It is our *duty*, and our *interest*, to maintain unimpaired our glorious confederacy, by every method not inconsistent with the honor and security of a sovereign State, and we fervently hope the good people of North Carolina will, in the present awful crisis, be guided by that practical wisdom, which has been eminently, the characteristic of their public policy since the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Warrenton News.

EXPENSES OF SECESSION.

The New York Herald makes an interesting calculation of what the "Nation of South Carolina would have to pay when it declares its independence of the United States. Its present bonded debt, mostly due to England, is over eight millions.—The Herald says the new "Nation" would have to pay several millions for the Federal property, such as forts, custom-houses, and post-offices within its borders and also assume its pro rata share of the National debt, which, united would increase its indebtedness to something about fourteen millions of a public debt to begin with.—As a new issue of State bonds would be necessary to meet these demands, the Herald quietly remarks, "Under the circumstances of the case, it seems probable the bonds of the new nation ought to be had at a very reasonable rate. The expenditure of South Carolina for a revenue service along her inland frontier of 600 and 700 miles, would be nearly half a million,—the army and navy as much more,—then the salaries of foreign representatives and other national expenses would even with the closest economy, raise her annual expenses to about four millions, to which must be added the interest on the debt, and losses upon the sale of bonds, which would make a revenue of about five millions necessary to meet current expenses, instead of the six hundred thousand now collected, mostly by a tax upon slaves and lands.—This is comparatively, a small expenditure for a "Nation," but the Herald says it would probably be severely felt by the 300,000 white citizens of South Carolina who would have to pay it. Under the U. S., every citizen contributes, directly and indirectly, about $2 per head for the support of Federal government. The citizens of South Carolina pay two dollars more for their State gov't making their total taxation $4 per head. "When established as an independent nation," the Herald says, "they would find themselves taxed not less than $16,66 per head to carry on their government."

The Herald abstains from calculating the additional expenses, if there was a military campaign or two to be maintained before the North would recognize their independence. Such an event would treble the above estimate of taxation, to be paid for several generations to come.

Warrenton News.

ARRESTED.

Three men, Roderick and Bryan Watters, white men, and a mulatto named Allen Wilson, were taken up last Thursday evening at Mosely Hall for very outrageous and daring conduct, using incendiary language, and an assault upon a respectable citizen. They were tried by a jury of 12 men and witnesses examined in order. In their capture, several guns were fired and Wilson badly wounded. The Court adjudged that Allen Wilson and Roderic Waters, receive each 39 lashes on the bare bare back and have each, one half of his head shaved; and that Bryant Waters have one half his head shaved and all 3 be conveyed to the Virginia line.

On arriving at Goldsboro, a further consultation was had, and the two whites, on account of their youth and deep repentance, were permitted to return to Mosely Hall. The Mulatto, Wilson, was sent on by the train on Monday night, to join his "northern brethren."—*Goldsboro Tribune.*

MORE BEAUTIES OF DEMOCRACY.

They did everything for the North—Nothing for the South.—There is much cause for regret, that the Democratic party, when they held full sway of the Government for so many years, did not erect armories and arsenals in the Southern States, institutions which the South is likely to need so much in a short while. A neglect to do this, exhibits the greatest lack of foresight and statesmanship in those who have controlled the government so many years. They had the power and why did they not do it? Why did the party lavish all the money in the North, and North-western States, among Abolitionists, and expend so little for any wise, needed purpose, in the South?

Besides the money in the United States Treasury, arising from customs, the public lands, also, were lavished in millions of acres upon the free (abolition) States that gave Lincoln his heaviest majorities.

While the Democratic party were doing so much for the North—*why*, we ask, did they not a little for the South?

Southern men, we ask you to ponder this.

Iredell Express.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Owing to one weeks suspension of the Press, the proceedings of the Legislature have accumulated on our hands and we avail ourselves of the condensed and most interesting proceedings, as we find them in the Fayetteville Observer as follows:]

From the Standard we take some items of Saturday's proceedings not contained in our last report and condense those of Monday.

In the Commons, on Saturday, (Dec. 15th,) Mr. Withers of Caswell, elected in Mr. Kerr's place, appeared and was qualified.

Constitutional Union resolutions adopted by public meetings in Bertie and Beaufort were presented.

Reports on bills of no general importance were made by committees, on but one of which was any action had—that to amend charter of Statesville, which was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bridgers presented a bill accompanied by a memorial from Messrs. B. F. Moore, Thomas Ruffin and Charles Manly, to amend the charter of the N. C. Agricultural Society.

Mr. Donnell moved to propose to the Senate to go into election of U. S. Senator on Thursday next; objected to by Mr. Person and finally tabled, 45 to 44. Mr. Marsh made the same motion for Wednesday next, but no vote was had, motions to adjourn being made and voted on until Mr. M. withdrew his proposition.

On Monday, Dec. 17th, Mr. Blue introduced a resolution instructing the committee on finance to exclude from the forthcoming revenue bill, all tax on collateral descent. Tabled.

Mr. Ferebee, a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee to take the sense of the two Houses in regard to adjourning over for the Christmas holidays, which was adopted.

Mr. Waters, a bill to incorporate the Manufacturers Bank.

Mr. Clarke of Craven, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 48, sec. 1, concerning fences, to strike out "at least five feet high."

Mr. White, a bill to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Dallas to the South Carolina line.

Mr. Hayes, a bill to prevent betting or playing at cards on public grounds or buildings.

Mr. Person, a bill to give mechanics a lien on buildings erected by them to secure payment for the same.

Mr. Williams, a bill providing for the appointment of two commissioners to each of the Southern States to confer with them in relation to a Southern Convention.

Mr. Yeates moved to take up his resolution to send a message to the South Carolina Convention asking if they would confer with N. C., with the Southern States, or with all the States, in convention or otherwise, in order to effect some honorable settlement of the sectional question and preserve the Union.

Mr Hill of Caswell opposed the, motion. He thought it too late now for any such interposition to prove effectual. South Carolina would probably be out of the Union to-day or to-morrow, and she might think we do not take the papers, and are not aware of the state of public feeling in that State and of her purposed course.

Mr. Cheek of Warren opposed the motion to take up the resolution. He was of opinion that the proposed message could effect no useful end, but would irritate South Carolina, and perhaps be treated with disrespect.

Mr. Harris moved to lay the matter on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Rogers, who said it was the proper time to send the proposed message to South Carolina. Her convention meets to day to consider upon the very matters to which the proposed resolution refers; he was not willing to see a sister State rush out of the Union without offering some counsel and showing some sympathy for her welfare.

Mr. Foy spoke against the resolution.

Mr. Yeates defended his motion. He only asked that gentleman should reflect on what is proposed by the resolution—an *honorable* adjustment of the public difficulties. Do gentlemen oppose such an adjustment?

Mr. Hill. What does the gentleman call an honorable settlement?

Mr. Yeates said he was not prepared to state definitely, but a consultation between the States could arrange such settlement as would be honorable and satisfactory to the South, and asked, would the gentleman oppose such a settlement?

Mr. Hill. Would the settlement include a repeal, by Northern States, of the personal liberty laws?

Mr. Yeates supposed that an honorable settlement would include everything that the South could honorably ask.

Messrs. Williams of Nash and Blue spoke against the resolution, [no report given.] Mr. Harris renewed his motion to table the matter, and it was adopted, 60 to 32.

On Tuesday, Mr. Simonton reported from the joint military committee a bill appropriating $300,000—to be raised by sale of thirty years bonds—for arming the State. Made the order for Wednesday.

A message from the Governor announcing the presence in Raleigh of Hon. R. H. Smith and J. W. Garrett Esq., Commissioners from Alabama, was received; and committees were appointed to make arrangement for their reception and entertainment.

Mr. Galloway introduced a resolution requiring the Governor to invite all the States to meet in Convention in N. Y. on the 1st Monday of February 1861. Referred.

In the Senate, on Monday, Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from meetings in Onslow and Pasquotank.

The House proposition for a committee on Christmas adjournment was concurred in.

Mr. Avery introduced a resolution, declaring that the Federal Government has no power to coerce a seceding State, and that it is the duty of North Carolina to resist any attempt of the General Government to force a seceding State back into the Union. Referred, and on motion of Mr. Dockery, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker, a bill concerning common schools in N. C.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to provide for the purchase of arms and munitions of war—appropriating $300,000 for that purpose. Passed first reading.

Mr. Erwin moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill put on its 2d reading.

Mr. Eure was opposed to such precipitate legislation. The committee had the very matter under consideration. He was not opposed to arming the State, but he moved to refer to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Street opposed this. The committee had already considered this matter, and there was no doubt but this expressed its views. The people were clamorous for arms, and he should vote for the bill.

Mr. Avery had received letters from some of his constituents urging immediate action on the subject in this bill. He hoped it would pass without opposition, as it was exactly what was needed and asked for by the people.

Mr. Eure was not opposed to the bill, but wished it disposed of with regularity.

Mr. Dockery was in favor of arming the State, but favored reference to committee on military affairs.

Mr. Barringer was glad to find that Mr. Dockery was in favor of arming the State. His constituents were clamorous for better protection, and he hoped the bill would not be referred, but acted on immediately.

Mr. Burton was opposed to hasty legislation, but thought it requisite in this matter.

Mr. Hall thought debate on this bill useless. That there was no difference of opinion except as to the *time* of making the appropriation.

Mr. Ramsay thought the passage of the bill would increase the excitement in the country.

Mr. Brown should vote against the motion to refer. He was willing to give every facility to the passage of the bill. He believed he was the first citizen of the State, who, in a public meeting, had declared for this object. He would suggest in addition a provision constituting a military board consisting of two persons, well skilled in military affairs, and acquainted with all the most approved modern arms. He would further suggest that the two Principals of the Military Academies at Charlotte and Hillsborough form a board for that purpose. It was departing from established precedents of this and he believed other States, to confer such extensive authority on any one individual, no matter how high his official station, and how pure the individual.

The debate on this bill was continued by Messrs. Brown, Bledsoe, Arendell and Morehead, and on motion of Mr. Erwin, it was made the special order for to-morrow 12 o'clock.

On Tuesday, Mr. Erwin's bill for arming the State and appropriating $300,000 was discussed throughout the session, and finally passed 41 to 8. We have no further particulars.

In the Senate, on Wednesday Dec. 19th, Mr. Walkup presented a memorial from a meeting in Wadesborough, expressive of strong Union sentiments. Read and laid on the ta, ble.

Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the joint order, appointed Messrs Eure and Burton the committee to make arrangements for the reception of the commissioners from the State of Alabama.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported in favor of the bill to amend the charter of the W. C. and R. Railroad Co.

A message from the House transmitted to the Senate a message from his Excellency Gov Ellis, concerning the C. F. and D. R. improvement.

The House also proposed by message, to raise a joint select Committee on slaves and free persons of color Not concurred in.

Mr. Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe, Madison, and Yancey, asking an appropriation to construct a Turnpike Road to the summit of the Black Mountain. Referred.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted a report concerning the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsay, from the Joint Select Committee on adjournment, reported a resolution granting a general leave of absence to members of the Legislature from Thursday next until the 7th of January next.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, &c., the Senate finally concurred in the report of the Committee.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the tax on Cider and Malt Liquors. Referred.

Mr. Outlaw, a resolution providing for the call of a Convention of the people to decide on the Federal Policy which the State should pursue in the present crisis. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall introduced secession resolutions and urged their adoption in an ultra southern rights speech, portraying at length the wrongs which had been inflicted on the South. Pending his remarks—

A message from the House of Commons announced its concurrence in the Senate's proposition relative to adjournment, with the substitution of 1st day of January for the 7th. On motion of Mr. Avery the message was laid on the table.

Mr. Burton, from the committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Alabama Commissioners, reported, that they proposed to communicate with the Legislature to-morrow at noon. Mr. Burton reported also resolutions proposing that the Senate at that hour to-morrow should repair to the Hall of the House of Commons to receive the Commissioners, and that they be guests of the State during their stay. The Senate concurred in the report, which on motion of Mr. Burton was transmitted to the House.

Mr. Hall resumed his remarks, complimented "Carolina," and deprecated submission and inaction in the pre-ent crisis. He urged the call of a convention, and hoped for united action and concert of policy on the part of the Southern States.

Mr. Eure replied to Mr. Hall, and opposed the resolutions, in an eloquent, logical, conservative speech, denying the right of a State to secede, and declaring such secession for existing causes impolitic, suicidal and fraught with incalculable evil.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson made a Disunion speech.

Mr. Brown of Caswell, in a scathing speech, severely rebuked the Disunion spirit so rife in the Senate. Had gentlemen in the Presidential canvass openly avowed the Disunion sentiments which they now expressed—had they not indignantly repelled the charge that they cherished the belief that the mere elevation of a sectional candidate to the Presidency was sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, the Democratic party would have sustained an inglorious, though merited defeat. He said that the annals of political history could afford no parallel for the gross inconsistencies, the shiftings and veerings, of certain parties within the last few weeks. Mr. Brown's speech was eminently conservative.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sharpe, Hall and Taylor of Brunswick, participated. Mr. Taylor's remarks were intensely disunion. He was asked by Mr. Sharpe whether he were in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

In reply to this question he said, that it was one of no practical moment. The Union was dissolved already. South Carolina had already seceded. The question for North Carolina to decide was, whether she would remain with the North, or join in a Southern Confederacy. He was for going out with the cotton States.

Mr. Erwin offered an amendment to the resolution, expressive of sympathy for South Carolina, and pledging North Carolina to stand between her and coercion by the General Government.

Mr. Sharpe offered an amendment, to the effect that North Carolina would leave the State of South Carolina to settle as she might any differences that might arise between her and the General Government.

Mr. Outlaw moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over for the Holidays, and that this motion lie on the table. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

From the Standard we take a more particular account of Tuesday's proceedings than we had received for our last, Wednesday's proceedings in the House, and Thursday's in both Houses.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Brown presented Caswell resolutions, in favor of arming the State, a State Convention, a Southern Conference, and Constitutional Union. Mr. B. spoke at length on the occasion with reference to our sectional troubles, eulogising his County, and expressing his gratification at the concurrence of his people in his views.

Mr. Barringer, the proceedings of a meeting in Cabarrus, stating that if guarantees were not speedily given us by the North, our connection with them should be severed, regardless of consequences; stating further, that dissolution was inevitable. Mr. Barringer knew nothing of this meeting until several days after it was held, but was glad to find that his constituents were supporting him in the positions he had taken; that this was no partisan meeting; that Cabarrus was a unit in this matter; that twenty-five men could not be found in that county opposed to the sentiments set forth in these resolutions.

Mr. Brown commenced a reply to some allusions to his course by Mr. Barringer, but

The hour of 12 having arrived the bill introduced by Mr. Erwin, to appropriate $800,000 for arming the State, was taken up.

Mr. Erwin proposed to substitute the bill reported by the Military committee. There were very good reasons why this bill should be passed at an early day; the arms could be purchased now at a fair price, and the demand would soon be so great that they could not be thus obtained. The bill was read.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend by giving the Governor and Council power to increase the appropriation to $1,000,000, should they deem it necessary. Mr Bledsoe was opposed to appropriating so small an amount as $300,000 for arming the State. If we intend to make an appropriation let us make such an one as will answer the purposes for which it is made. He was in favor of preparing to protect the State from violence from within and without. This was no time for counting dollars and cents; his constituents were clamorous for arms

Mr. Erwin would favor the amendment, if it came as a separate proposition, but he thought it would, in its present shape, embarrass the original bill. He hoped the Senator would withdraw his amendment, as did Messrs. Brown and Avery.

Mr. Eure was opposed to the amount proposed by Mr. Bledsoe; he saw no cause for making preparations for war, when war had not been declared—he thought the State had sufficient arms for the present—would support the bill, but oppose the amendment.

Mr. Walkup also opposed Mr. Bledsoe's amendment; thought the amount too large.

Mr. Hall thought that as the committee had reported the bill appropriating $300,000 there was no necessity for the appropriation proposed in the amendment.

Mr. Worth had received no special directions from his constituents, but was opposed to hasty legislation; and thought that if these arms were to be purchased, some directions shall be given in regard to their distribution. He did not believe these arms could be purchased at cash prices, and paid for in State bonds, and he believed they were asked for for a different purpose than that expressed by gentlemen favoring the appropriation.

Mr. Pitchford was what is called a Union man—he thought secession was impossible without a conflict with the general government; if it is necessary, let it come. He thought an appropriation of $300,000 was sufficient at present.

Mr. Dockery made remarks in opposition to the amendment. He thought there was no farther cause for alarm now than before the election. Mr. Dockery addressed the Senate at some length and Mr. Erwin replied at length. Mr. Dockery rejoined. Messrs. Sharpe and Burton followed at length, and Messrs. Barringer, Dockery and Bledsoe made further remarks. No report of any of these speeches.

After several motions to adjourn made and lost, Mr. Sharpe moved an amendment that the arms be distributed according, to adult population in the several counties, of which no disposition seems to have been made. Mr. Bledsoe's amendment was voted down, 30 to 7; so, the proposition to make the bill special order for 7th January; the bill then passed its three readings under suspension of the rules, a motion was made to reconsider and that motion tabled, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Outlaw's resolution on Federal affairs, noted in our reporter's letter on Thursday as introduced the previous day was in substance in favor of the call of a National Convention in case guarantees are not given the South by Congress, and in favor of secession only when a majority of the States do not evince by their acts a determination to respect the rights of the South. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hall's, that if by the 4th of March there was not an entire reaction in the Northern mind, and guarantees given, it was the duty of North Carolina to leave the Union.

On Thursday, a message from the House proposed an election of Councillors of State; adopted; and Messrs. Council Wooten of Lenoir, Jno. W. Cuningham of Person, W. A Ferguson of Bertie, J. F. Graves of Surry, D. Murphy of Cumberland, J. J. Long of Northampton, and W. L. Hilliard of Buncombe, were elected. [All Democrats, but, according to the Standard, a majority opposed to disunion.]

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the order to print the report of the commission to investigate affairs of the Atlantic Road was reconsidered and (the House concurring) the report was referred to a joint committee.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to amend the 34th and 35th chapters Revised Code.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill in regard to execution sales.

Mr. Taylor, of Brunswick, a bill to extend the time for the registration of deeds, conveyances, &c.; passed its several readings.

Mr. Simpson, a bill to increase the salary of Comptroller, to $1,750.

Mr. Faison, a bill in regard to the jurisdiction of Superior Courts of law.

Mr. Turner, a bill in regard to the taxing of State bonds.

Mr. Dowd, a bill to provide for the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, resolutions from Anson, Caswell, Cabarrus and Franklin were presented by Messrs. Liles, Hill, Harris and Green.

Mr. Simonton, from joint select committee on military affairs, reported back all matters referred in relation to arming the State, with a bill appropriating $300,000 to arm and equip the State, to be raised by the issue of coupon bonds to run 30 years. The bill was read first time, when—Mr. Waters moved to put it immediately on its second reading, and Mr. Padgett called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 62, nays 52, so the motion to suspend did not prevail, two-thirds not voting for it.

Mr. Fagg, from the committee, reported back a resolution for the construction of a foundry for the manufacture of arms, to be located on Deep river, and stated that the committee had had no data from which to make up their report for action, together with a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with such information on the subject as he may be able to do, within 30 days. Adopted.

Mr. Ferebee, from the joint committee, reported in favor of general leave of absence for the Holidays to Jan'y 7. Amended to Jan'y 1 and adopted.

Mr. Mebane introduced resolutions as a supplement to the minority report of the committee on federal relations The resolutions propose the call of a national convention to amend the Constitution of the United States on the subject of slavery in the territories. Made the order for Jan'y 3.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the commissioners of the Deep River Navigation Works, and asking an appropriation to pay them. Sent to the Senate.

Mr. Marsh offered a resolution to raise a joint select committee of five on the subject of slaves and free negroes.

Mr. Henry, a resolution requiring the Governor to purchase a national flag for the use of the State, authorising him to draw to the amount of $75 for the same, and requiring the door keeper to have the flag hoisted over the Capitol during the session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Crumpler moved to put the resolution on its second reading.

Mr Hoke, to refer it to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Siler hoped the resolution would be adopted; he wished to see the flag floating from the dome of the capitol, and he hoped that it might long continue to wave therefrom.

Mr Henry thought we ought to have the flag floating above the capitol; we ought to have State pride enough to induce us to purchase a flag.

Mr. Hoke thought if we were to act from State pride we should have a *State* flag and not a *national* one. He withdrew his motion to refer, moved to table, and then withdrew that motion.

Mr. Crumpler's resolution to suspend the rules and put the resolution on its passage was lost; yeas 62 [not two-thirds], nays 49.

Mr. Fleming, a bill to amend an act to establish the bank of Salisbury. Read, referred, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, resolutions from Buncombe, Guilford, and Cumberland were presented by Messrs. Merrimon, Shaw, and Wright. [Those from Cumberland County are the resolutions of the secession meeting held by the secessionists in town, who thought the County meeting didn't know the County's mind.]

Mr. Williams of Cumberland, a memorial from Anson Parker and others, asking for the payment of expenses on the Deep River improvement. Referred to committee on claims.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the engrossed bill for raising the sum of $300,000, to arm and equip the State.

Mr Green, of Franklin, moved the rule be suspended and the bill put upon its second reading.

The rules were suspended 81 to 31, the bill read, and Mr. Waugh offered an amendment that the arms, when purchased, should be distributed to the several counties in proportion to military population, deducting from the quota of any county the arms it may already have.

Mr. Person stated that a similar amendment had been rejected in the Senate, and if adopted in the House and sent back, would doubtless be again rejected, and the passage of the bill will be thus retarded.

Mr. Mebane said it mattered not what had been the action of the Senate on the bill, the House should act upon its own views of right and wrong; he was in favor of the amendment and thought that the action upon it would determine what was the design of the bill, whether for ordinary, or some ulterior object.

A great number of amendments were then offered and voted down (as was Mr. Waugh's) and finally Mr. Mebane said he was willing to vote for any measure for the protection of the State, but the charge had been repeatedly made that these arms are to be used by volunteers for South Carolina, and had not been denied and he was therefore unwilling to pass this bill until some assurance was attached to it that the arms should be for the benefit of this State

Mr. Person. Does the gentleman specifically make this charge himself?

Mr. Mebane. I only make it from what has been said here in debate; does the gentleman from New Hanover specifically deny it?

Mr. Person. I do; I deny it as a slander upon this Legislature, upon the Governor, and upon the State.

Mr. Mebane continued his remarks and Mr. Person replied, [no report;] and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Bachelor moved a suspension of the rules and the third reading of the bill. Lost, and the house adjourned. On Thursday, Mr. Bachelor renewed the motion, and it was again lost.

At twelve o'clock the Senate, Supreme Court and Governor came in to receive the Commissioners from Alabama, who were introduced by Mr. Ransom, and Mr. Garrett thanked the Representatives of the State for the cordial reception he and his colleague had received, and read an address to the Legislature, urging the co-operation of North Carolina in the present Southern movement

When the address was finished, Mr. Clarke, Speaker of the Senate, in behalf of the General Assembly, welcomed the Commissioners to the State, and said that whether North Carolina should go out of the Union or remain in it, she would ever feel a warm sympathy for those of her sister States whose interest is identified with her own.

The Senators then returned to their Chamber.

The address was ordered to be printed.

A resolution giving general leave of absence to Jan'y 7 was adopted.

Another effort to take up the $300,000 bill failed, and after some unimportant business the House adjourned.

FROM OUR SENATE REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 21.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day. Owing to the general leave of absence granted until the 7th of Jan'y next, a quorum at first could not be had. When one had been at length obtained, and the Journal had been read, Mr. Barringer, from a Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency Gov. Ellis, to ascertain at what time he would take his oaths of office, reported that the Governor had designated the 1st day of January The Senate concurred in the Report.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson offered a resolution denying the right of the General Government to coerce a seceding State; and urging the call of a Convention. These resolutions were merely introduced by Mr. Thomas to create for himself another opportunity of making a rabid Disunion harangue to a beggarly row of empty benches. Mr. Turner replied to Mr. Thomas Mr. Thomas rejoined, and moved in conclusion that his resolutions lie on the table. The Speaker then said that the Senate could take no action on that motion, there being no quorum present.

Mr. Arendell presented a Union memorial from the county of Carteret.

Mr. Brown made a personal explanation, denying any connection with *"the Standard"* or any political paper. He recognized in that paper an able advocate of democratic principles. He had revised the notes of two of his speeches for the State Journal, but the Editor of that paper had declined publishing them, alleging as a reason for such refusal, a press of previous matter. He had in consequence of this refusal carried his remarks subsequently to the Standard Office for publication.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House met to-day and adjourned.

Messrs. Rob't Smith and Isaac W. Garret, Commissioners from Alabama, addressed a large audience at the Commons Hall last night. Victor C. Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus, the only *Whig* Disunionist in the Senate, presided over the meeting. The speeches of these Commissioners were merely poor rehashes of stereotyped arguments in favor of secession.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAUARY 4, 1861.

PAY UP.—Persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to call and settle, without delay, as we must have money.

1861.

May the year we have just entered upon prove to be a happier year than the signs of the times at present indicate. We can now only *hope*, trusting that HE who rules the destiny of nations, may not forsake us in this our country's time of trial and trouble.

In Washington City, gloom and despondency overshadows all; no compromise to heal our sectional troubles apparently can be effected, and matters and things have now come to such a pass that we apprehend every Southern member will shortly resign his seat, and go home. A few days ago we thought we could see some rays of light in the even then almost impenetrable darkness, but we are now prepared for anything.

In Washington, on the 31st December, the excitement was intense. A row in the Cabinet is reported to have taken place, and Secretaries Thompson and Thomas have resigned. Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, has also resigned, and Post Master General Holt is now acting as Secretary of War.

In Congress, it was feared, neither House would be able to command a quorum hereafter to transact business.

The Commissioners from South Carolina are yet in Washington.

☞ The members of the Forsyth Literary Society gave a very pleasant entertainment on the evening of December 27th. The Hall was beautifully decorated, and the speakers acquitted themselves well.—The address on "Triumphs of Education," by B. F. Atwood, was an excellent dissertation upon that most important aim of our lives. "Patriotism," by J. Shepperd was a fine effort, and gave a correct idea of the true Patriot, calm, determined, and never wavering in his country's cause. "Ravages of Time," by W. Gray, was an excellent address, upon the mournful condition of the once mighty powers of the earth.

Long may the Forsyth Literary Society flourish.

On Friday evening last Mr. W. A. Reich of this place, gave a benefit exhibition for the above Society. It was a complete success in every way, and we never had the pleasure of seeing as intelligent and refined an audience assembled in our Town Hall before. It was a perfect jam, many failing to obtain admittance.

The entertainment consisted of a choice selection of feats of Magic, illustrating the adage "The Hand quicker than the Eye." Among the surprising feats, the Egg Bag seemed to create considerable surprise, while the "Tow Supper" was the most amusing, and wonderful of all, especially the "fire spitting" part. We are sure that there was no one present who did not enjoy the exhibition, and all will agree that it was a pleasant "Night in Wonder World." We hope Mr. Reich will give a second entertainment shortly.

☞ An affray occurred in Davidson County recently, during which Jas. Payne was badly cut in the neck and abdomen, by Chas. Stuart. Payne is recovering.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
Dec. 29, 1860.

Board met at call of Mayor. All members present. Bills for printing and street work were handed in and ordered to be paid.

Commissioners Keehln and Sides appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Warrants were directed to be filled for the Treasurer and Town Officer. Board adjourned to January 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

January 1st, 1851.

All present. Mayor presiding. The reports of the Mayor and Treasurer were read and received.

On motion of Commissioner Keehln, a vote of thanks was voted to the Mayor for the faithful discharge of his duties during the past year.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Troy Arena this morning publishes a letter from Gen. Wool, stating that the Watervhat Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S. B. Lamar, of Savanah, Ga., and were shipped from the arsenal on the 14th inst. The price was two dollars and a half for each musket.

The gun carriages at the arsenal, designed for the Pittsburg guns, have not yet been removed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISBURG.

We learn that a most disastrous conflagration occurred in Louisburg in this State on last Friday night, destroying the principal portion of the village. We have not heard of the names of the sufferers, but we learn that twenty houses were destroyed. The fire was accidental. We regret to learn that a very worthy young man (name not ascertained) was killed during the conflagration by the accidental discharge of a gun. The gun was lying on some goods which had been saved from the fire, and becoming heated by the intense heat, went off, and the whole load lodged in the body of the young man referred to.

Mass Meeting in Winston.

Secession has no abiding place in Forsyth.

The meeting which assembled on Saturday last, to take counsel together on the alarming state of the public affairs,—the proceedings of which appear in another column,—is considered the largest ever assembled in the court-house. In the meeting were prominent and leading men from every part of the county, and its deliberations were marked with ability, coolness, and calmness, reflecting credit and honor upon the citizens of this county.

The meeting was ably addressed by C. L. Banner and D. H. Starbuck, Esqrs., Gen. A. J. Stafford, John Masten, Esq., and Dr. Martin. R. L. Patterson, Esq., the Chairman, also availed himself of the opportunity, during the absence of the committee, and delivered a very happy address, mild and conservative in its tone, doing honor alike to the head and the heart of the gentleman.

When the committee returned, Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, delivered an eloquent address, whereupon D. H. Starbuck, Esq., read the resolutions adopted by the committee. Joseph Masten Esq., and Hon. A. H. Shepperd then addressed the meeting.

The Resolutions, which were adopted *unanimously*, unmistakeably speak the sentiments of the people of Forsyth, and pronounce secession to be an *abandonment* of all our rights in the Union, and *no remedy* for a single grievance complained of. And while the Resolutions show the intention of the people to stand by the Union and the Constitution, yet they *firmly demand* an observance of all its provisions by the North. And, notwithstanding the call of the meeting was opposed by some, (no doubt from honest motives,) yet we believe all agree that much good has been done by the meeting; and all now speak in the highest terms of the result of its action, and the harmony and good feeling which marked its deliberations.

The Resolutions also declare it to be the *duty* of this State, in the event of its becoming necessary to have a conference with any of our sister States, to take counsel with Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.—Henry Clay once said that, in a fearful crisis threatening the Union, we might look with safety to these conservative States. And if our State unites with them in her counsels and her destiny, we believe all our rights will be protected, and the Union saved.

The Resolutions adopted on National affairs, are the production of that safe counselor, able statesman, and pure patriot, Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, and which had been adopted in Orange by a public meeting, without distinction of parties.

The 9th Resolution declares that the Legislature possesses *no power* to call a Convention for any purpose, unless by a *two-thirds vote* of all the members of both Houses. This was the unanimous opinion of the leading men of the county, *eight* of whom were Democrats;—farmers, lawyers and doctors composed the meeting, and all classes were represented, which entitles the meeting to more than ordinary weight.

We trust the Legislature will not be guilty of the gross usurpation of power in calling a Convention with less than a two-thirds vote, when, at the time when the members were elected, such a thing was not contemplated by a single voter in the State.

The 8th Resolution expresses implicit confidence in the patriotism and ability of our Militia and Volunteers (which are made up of our citizens) to defend our rights and repel invasions in all emergencies; and by implication declares that there can be *no necessity* for arming and epuipping the *special force* of ten thousand men, at a cost of not less than half a million of dollars, recommended by Gov. Ellis.—What necessity can there be for this great warlike demonstration?—Is there any foreign or domestic enemy threatening to invade us which requires the great expense of putting on a war-footing 10,000 soldiers?—Was the time ever known when our citizens were not ready to defend our rights?—Then for what purpose can this great outfit of troops be?—Can it be to hold them as *minute men*, ready to march at a moment's warning to *aid South Carolina* in a war upon our own Government, when that hasty and reckless State has, of her own head and counsel, taken this dangerous step without condescending to consult North Carolina or any of her sister States?—Or can this *special body of troops* be to overawe the public will at the ballot-box, and *subjugate* our citizens to a *military despotism*, as threatened by Wm. L. Yancey, and *coerce* us into secession against the voice of nine-tenths of the people?—We believe, with Mr. Holden of the Standard, that there are ambitious men, among whom are high public officials, *plotting the overthrow* of our government.—Therefore, we call upon all patriotic men in the Legislature, to watch the movements of that body!

Our word for it, if we unite our counsels and our destinies with Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, we shall be secure in all our rights without this great military display of ten thousand soldiers.

The 9th Resolution recommends a reorganization of the militia and volunteers, to make them more perfect in their discipline. And the 7th Resolution recommends that such arms as may be purchased, shall be distributed among the various counties of the State, so that the militia, (our citizen soldiery,) may get the benefit of them.—This should by all means be done to prevent their being lodged at Wilmington, Charlotte, and some few other convenient points, to be smuggled off for the use of South Carolina, or to be placed in the hands of some new volunteer companies of *secessionists*, to be used, not for our *defence*, but for the *subversion of our liberties!*

Read the proceedings of the Forsyth Mass Meeting, and rejoice that the doctrine of *secession* finds no favor here.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON.

MAJOR ANDERSON ABANDONS FORT MOULTRIE, AND REMOVES ALL HIS TROOPS TO FORT SUMPTER!—THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION OF THE UNPROTECTED FORTS, THE CUSTOM HOUSE, ARSENAL, &c.

On last Wednesday night, the 26th of December, Major Anderson, in command of the Federal troops in Charleston Harbor, without any previous intimation of his intention, spiked all the guns in Fort Moultrie, set fire to to the gun carriages, and removed the troops under his command to Fort Sumpter, which is said by military men to be almost impregnable, it being entirely surrounded by water, bomb-proof, and one of the strongest built forts in the country As soon as these facts came to the knowledge of the Charlestonians on Thursday morning the whole city was thrown into the wildest excitement, and the indignation of the people of that hot-headed city was thoroughly aroused. The military forces of Charleston were soon under arms, and their services tendered to the Governor of S. Carolina, who immediately ordered the capture of the undefended positions of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. About 5 o'clock Wednesday evening the troops of South Carolina took possession of Castle Pinckney and raised the Palmetto flag over it, and at 8 o'clock the same evening they took possession of Fort Moultrie, taking prisoners Capt Foster and about a dozen federal troops, who had been left by Major Anderson in possession of the Fort and Castle, and who surrendered without offering any resistance. The Palmetto flag was also raised over this Fort, and during the the day it was also raised over the U. S. Custom House, the Arsenal and the Post Office.

Major Anderson was doubtless prompted in removing his forces to Fort Sumpter by the fact that the South Carolina Convention had but a day or two before passed an ordinance claiming possession of all the government property in South Carolina, and by the desire to strengthen his position in case the Governor should attempt to carry this ordinance into effect. Fort Sumpter is said to be an infinitely stronger position than Fort Moultrie, and it has not only complete command of the latter, but full command of the Harbor also, so that vessels passing into Charleston can be brought to, and the Government duties collected at the Fort.

The Washington Constitution states that Major Anderson acted entirely on his own responsibility, and with ut orders from the Gov't.

A telegraph dispatch from Washington says that the South Carolina Commissioner, now in that city, had asked the President if Major Anderson acted with his authority or in consequence of orders from him, to which Mr. Buchanan responded in the negative. They then requested that Major Anderson should be remanded to Fort Moultrie, but after six hours Cabinet counsel no definite course was resolved upon. It if understood that the Commissioners will resign and return home if Major A. is not remanded

The Arsenal at Charleston, contains many thousand arms, was taken possession of by the South Carolina troops on Sunday.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—The city last night (but is less to-day) had a very warlike appearance. Troops are coming in from the neighborhood, and volunteering to defend the State by thousands A good many Georgia militia are among the volunteers.

The people continue in a high state of excitement on account of the occupation of the Forts, and the great topic of discussion is, how far Major Anderson acted under orders, and what next?

A single gun fired from either Fort Moultrie or Sumpter would be the signal of mutual war. Gov. Pickens gives out that he took possession of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, in order to keep it from the mob.

The rich people of the State are called upon to take the new State loan of $400,000, and some coercion may be used if there is any halt in subscribing. Most of the sum, however, will be taken willingly, but the rich who do not help the State will be marked.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 1.—Strong fortifications are being erected, in and around Charleston Harbor to resist reinforcements.

The Governor is daily receiving despatches from the South tendering men to defend South Carolina.

The laborers employed in Fort Sumpter were requested by Major Anderson to remain in the fort and take up arms in its defence, but they declined to do so, and were sent ashore.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 20.—The Persia has arrived with dates to the 9th. She brings £620,000 in specie.

The British foreign office had received a telegram, stating that the Allies had captured Pekin. The Emperor's summer palace was sacked, and immense spoils were taken. The Emperor had fled to Tartary. The Allies will winter in Pekin and Teintain.

Later.—The Canada has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th inst.

A treaty between the Chinese and Allied armies of the French and English, was ratified on the 5th of Nov. The Allies have evacuated Pekin. The latest mail advices from China say that the chief share of the spoils taken at Pekin will fall to the French. In sacking the Emperor's summer palace, the treasure taken would be equally divided between the French and English. Some privates had sold their share at 30,000 francs.

Commercial.—The estimated sales of cotton on Saturday were 15,000 bales, the market closing firm. Flour buoyant. Wheat steady. Spts. Turpentine dull at 32@32½s.

LECTURE.

R. P. DICK, Esq., of Greensboro', N. C. will deliver a Lecture upon "Hebrew Poetry" before the Young Men's Missionary Society of Salem, on Tuesday evening the 8th inst.

Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the Bookstore.

MASS MEETING IN WINSTON.

In pursuance of previous notice a very large meeting of the citizens of Forsyth County, without distinction of parties, convened at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 29th of December.

On motion, R. L. Patterson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. L. Banner and A. J. Stafford were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to counsel together on the alarming state of the country, and to see if there was not some common ground on which all parties could unite in the present crisis.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, it was resolved that a Committee of fifteen persons, irrespective of party, be appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Thos. J. Wilson, Joseph Masten, D. H. Starbuck, John A. Styers, R. W. Wharton, John Boyer, John Blackburn, John Alspaugh, Dr. T. F. Keehln, John Watson, Dr. Beverly Jones, John M. Stafford, George V. Fulp, John G. Hill and Sandy Flynt, said Committee, which retired from the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, several speeches were delivered by gentlemen.

After a deliberation of some two hours, the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Wilson, reported that they had *unanimously* agreed on the following Resolutions,—a part of which are the same as adopted at the Hillsborough Meeting on the 22nd of December.

The excited condition of the public mind, occasioned by the result of the recent Presidential election, requiring in the opinion of the citizens of Forsyth here assembled, a declaration of the sentiments of the people in relation to the course proper to be pursued in the present critical condition of our National affairs, it is therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the measures in the course of adoption in certain States of the Union since the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, presents for the determination of the people of North Carolina the grave question, whether, so far as they are concerned, the Government established by the Constitution of the U. S. shall be permitted to continue in operation, or whether it shall be overthrown and annulled, leaving to an uncertain future, the provision of new guards for all the great interests that Government was designed to secure.

2. *Resolved*, That while regretting the decision made in this election, in common with the people of all the Southern States, because of the sectional, and towards us, hostile spirit of the political organization which nominated and elected the successful candidate; and whilst we shall vigilantly observe his course of administration, and shall be prompt to make resistance to encroachments, if any shall be attempted by him, on the rights and interests of slavery as an established institution of the South'n States, protected by the Const'n of the Union, we perceive in the fact of his election no sufficient cause for the subversion and abandonment of the Government of our Fathers, under which, in but wo generations of men, the country has obtained a prosperity and power unsurpassed among the nations of the earth.

3. *Resolved*, That the enactment of laws in many of the non slaveholding States, intended to obstruct the execution of the law of Congress, for the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves, is in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the repeal of those laws is demanded as a duty of justice and submission to the Constitution on the part of those States and as indispensable to future Union

4 *Resolved* That waiving the Constitutional question of the power of a State to seceede from the Union, such act of secession, if effected peaceably, is not an appropriate and adequate remedy for the injuries under which the Southern States are now laboring. To depart from the Union, leaving behind in the hands of her supposed enemies, all her interests in the national accumulations of eighty years, in which she had proportional rights, would be a sacrifice on the part of a State, except under the pressure of overruling necessity, as incompatible with her diguity as her interests.

5. *Resolved*, That we recognize in its full extent the right of resistance by force, to unauthorized injustice and oppression, and if the incoming administration shall pervert the powers of the Gov't to destroy or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the rights of slavery, none will be more ready than ourselves to recur to this extreme remedy; but in adopting measures on a subject of such vital interest to fifteen States of the confederacy, we should deem it but just and wise, to act, if possible, in concert, and after consultation with the other slaveholding States; and more especially with the frontier States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, which are the greatest sufferers from existing grievances, and stand as a barrier between the rest of the Southern States and the enemies of their peace and safety beyond that frontier.

6 *Resolved*, That reasonable time should be allowed, and all remedies consistent with the continuance of the Union, should be exhausted before an abandonment of that constitution established by Washington and his compatriots, which in its general operation has been the source of blessings innumerable to the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purchase of such supply of arms as may be necessary as a preparation for any emergency that may arise, and that such arms should be *distributed* among the several counties of this State, according to their population.

8. *Resolved*, That while it is important to have a re-organization of our militia and volunteers of the State, yet we have implicit confidence in their patriotism and ability to defend our rights, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, under any emergencies that may arise.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that there are no provisions contained in the Constitution of this State permitting the Legislature to call a State Convention for any purposes whatever, except by a *two-thirds* vote of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

10. *Resolved*, That we recommend the Legislature to enact laws imposing a *high tax* on the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, and manufactures brought into this State from those States which have passed laws obstructing or hindering the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, to remain in force only so long as such *obnoxious* laws shall remain unrepealed

11. *Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Peoples Press and Western Sentinel, and be transmitted to the Representative in Congress from this District, and to the Senator & Commoners in the Legislature, from this county, with the request that they lay these Resolutions before their respective bodies, and use their best efforts to carry out the course indicated in the same.

The foregoing Resolutions having been read in the Meeting and the views of gentlemen submitted thereon, the Chair submitted the Resolutions to a vote of the meeting, and they were *unanimously adopted*.

On motion of Joseph Masten, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chair to transmit the foregoing Resolutions to our Representative in Congress and members of the Legislature, as directed in the 11th Resolution.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Jos. Masten, Dr. Sam'l Martin and Dr. J. F. Shaffner, Committee to carry out this Resolution.

Among those who addressed the meeting at its close, was the Hon. A. H. Shepperd. He depicted in an eloquent and touching manner the alarming condition of the country.—Though many seemed to despond, yet he had not lost all hope for the safety of the country.

By the wisdom of great and good men, and the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, this country had passed safely through many trying times heretofore.—He alluded to the great sectional agitations of 1820 and 1850, which convulsed the whole country, and arrayed section against section with a bitterness and violence which made the stoutest hearts tremble for the safety of the Union. He yet hoped that with a proper spirit of compromise, wisdom and prudence, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand which had heretofore conducted us safely through many trying ordeals, we should be enabled to pass through the present crisis with safety to all our rights and to the Union.

But should these States, by an over-ruling necessity be compelled to separate, he believed it to be the path of duty and safety, for this State to consult with Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, as to where they should cast their lot; and as their interests and ours are the same, he trusted they would stand together in their counsels, and in their destinies.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Hon. Mr. Shepperd for his eloquent and patriotic speech, and congratulated the meeting on the unanimity and harmony which had prevailed during its deliberations.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

R. L. PATTERSON, *Chairman*.

C. L. BANNER, A. J. STAFFORD, } *Secretaries*.

THE HARPERS—LET JUSTICE BE DONE THOUGH THE SKY FALLS.

We have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the press to the effect that the celebrated firm of Harper & Brothers, the great publishing firm of New York, were Black Republicans, and enemies to the South. We have seen the statement denied in some of the most reliable papers North and South, and among other notices, we extract the following from the N. Y. Daily News, as a simple act of justice to the Harpers:

"Throughout a career of over forty years they have never published a volume, page, paragraph, or line calculated to do injustice to the South or to any particular section of the country. They have uniformly refused to publish books, the effect of which might possibly engender hostility to any particular portion of the American people; and though often, indeed, almost constantly, offered articles and illustrations for the Weekly and Magazine of a partisan character, they have been peremptorily declined.—The members of the firm are, and ever have been, thoroughly conservative in politics, though as a general thing they have avoided being active participants. Occasionally the name of the senior partner has been seen in connection with a political meeting, but always on the Union side; it is oftener found in calls for assemblages of a benevolent and philanthropic character.

The Press of the South owe it to themselves and to justice to defend this great conservative establishment from assaults upon its business. The honor and interests of American literature demand it. The frank and generous impulses of Southern journalists cannot refuse it."

DEATH OF T. J. HOLTON.—T. J Holton, Esq, editor of and proprietor of the Charlotte Whig, died at his residence in that town on the 27th inst. Mr. Holton must have been somewhat over 50 years of age. The cause of his death was illness occasioned by severe injuries sustained some time since on being thrown from his buggy He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FRAUD IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh on Friday, summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and District Attorney. This was done upon the statement of *Mr.* Godaid, that Bailey who has charge of the Indian trust funds of the Secretary of the Interior, had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and coupons belonging to the trust fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Gov't. Upon an investigation, in the presence of *Mr.* Bailey, his statements were unfortunately found too true. The am't abstracted is about $830,000. It is generally supposed the bonds were used for the purpose of hypothecation to raise money for temporary purposes. But the panic rendered the parties unable to redeem them. Further disclosures implicating other parties, are anticipated upon his examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Russel, of the firm of Russel, *Majors* & Co., of St. Louis, or Kansas, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the above. Bailey was admitted to bail in bonds of $300,000, but was again remanded to jail. Russel has been placed in jail for complicity with Bailey.

CONGRESS.

In bringing up the proceedings of Congress, we confine ourselves to those of most importance.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 19th, Mr. Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, renewed his speech, in which he maintained that all our difficulties could be settled within the Union; that the claim of a right to secession was a humbug, &c.

Mr. Lane, Oregon Democrat, spoke in favor of the right of secession, and of its exercise now; denied the right of the government to hold courts or collect revenue in South Carolina; and favored a dissolution of the Union. (This is the same Gen. Jos. Lane who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Breckinridge ticket.)

On Thursday, Mr. Pugh of Ohio replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Wade. Mr. P. was for union and conciliation, and besought the Republicans to adopt Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise.

The Chair announced the committee of 13 to consider the state of the country, under Mr. Powell's resolutions.

On Friday nothing of importance.

In the House, on Wednesday, a deficiency bill was passed; the only item of it that gave rise to debate was that appropriating $900,000 to pay expenses of returning Africans recovered from slavers. Efforts to reduce the amount failed.

On Thursday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was passed.

The House was not in session on Friday or Saturday. The Senate adjourned from Friday to Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Davis submitted a resolution looking to an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that slaves shall be considered as property in any State, and in all federal relations.

Mr. Pugh, a resolution recommending the legislatures of all the States to apply to Congress to call for the holding of a general convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

The Kansas bill was taken up, and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

In the House, on Monday, the Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by Messrs Boyce, McQueen, Ashmore and Bonham, dissolving their connection with the House of Representatives.

The Speaker directed the names of the South Carolina representatives to remain on the roll and to be called with the others on all occasions, thus not recognising the act of secession.

Mr. Cochrane, of N Y., offered a resolution declaring the opinion of Congress on the slavery question. Mr. Haskin moved as a substitute, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the relations now existing between the government and South Carolina, the duty of the government in view of her attempted withdrawal and seizure of the federal property within her limits, and what action Congress should take in order to execute the federal laws and protect said property from seizure. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

A letter was received from Secretary Thompson asking a thorough investigation of the Bailey fraud, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was passed.

Both Houses adjourned to Thursday.

Both Houses were again in session on Thursday and adjourned over to Monday.

In the Senate the day was spent nominally in considering a bill for governing the Territory of Arizona, but really in discussing the sectional issue. In the course of the debate Mr. Benjamin stated that he would not speak at length, as issues of a practical nature would be brought before the Senate. The State of South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, and on Monday the fact would be officially announced, and the question would wait decision, whether the independence of that State should be recognized or war declared upon her.

In the House, Mr. Stevens of Oregon made a speech contradicting a statement that the Breckinridge general committee had shared in the stealings from the Interior Department by Bailey, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senate—Mr Powell, from the Crisis Committee of Thirteen, reported that the committee had directed him to report to the Senate that they had been unable to agree.

Mr. Douglas said he desired to address the Senate on Wednesday on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, it was agread that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday.

The Senate then postponed the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the places of deposit and sales of the public arms. Laid on the table.

The Kansas admission bill was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate. He declared that the crisis now upon the country had not come without warnings, yet the Republicans had scoffed at and neglected them Now they saw the truth. South Carolina had become a free and independent State; Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama, would resume their independence next week, and Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas would soon follow. The question now is whether their independence shall be recognised or civil war begun. He argued the subject at length, and after reciting the wrongs endured by the South, declared, "You may bring desolation upon our homes, but you can never subjugate us; never! never! never!"—[Tumultuous applause from the galleries.]

The Chair here ordered the galleries to be cleared, and while the yeas and nays were being taken on the question, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Ex-Secretary Floyd sent in a communication to the Speaker to-day, explanatory of the nature, character and cause of his acceptances in the Russell and Bailey case. He says that they are not due and payable till the service is performed. The communication was referred to the select committee on the subject.

Thad. Stevens offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the public property at Charleston, and the harbor garrisons, &c.—The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 91 to 62.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Military Affairs might report at any time about the recent sales of public arms to the States, and about the Charleston harbor and arsenal affairs.

Mr. Pryor offered a resolution, which was tabled, that any attempt to pre erve the Union by force was impracticable and destructive of Republican liberty. Yeas 55; nays 98.

Pending the resolutions and substitute denying the right of secession and enquiring if the present laws sufficed to protect the public property, without the aid of the army and navy, the House adjourned to Wednesday.

Doubts are expressed in high quarters if ever hereafter either house will have a quorum. The general opinion of to-days proceedings is that they are the *finale* of the Republic of the United States of America!

Treasurer's Report

TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF SALEM FOR 1860.

DR.

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		48 69
To fines and costs from former officer,		4 60
" Tax received for 1858,		1 37
" Am't of freight returned for Engine,		3 00
" Retail tax,		60 00
" Am't listed,	1353 17	
From S. F. Academy,	50 00	
	1357 17	
Tax commuted,	4 00	
		1353 17
To interest on Shober fund,		19 20
" Fines received from office,		25 50
" Exhibition tax,		5 00
" Cash received on loans made		815 00
		$2335 53

CR.

By Officers Salary,	206 14	
" Engine, Hose, &c.,	264 42	
" Special police, (part for '59)	1 50	
" Paid Bonds and inter. due,	760 51	
" Tax refunded,	50	
" Corporation Seal,	5 40	
" Printing,	11 25	
" Rent of Hall,	30 00	
" Expenses for Hall,	5 94	
" Stationary,	75	
" Stove for Hall,	11 20	
" Gas lamps, posts, and exp.	271 08	
" Street lighting,	162 97	
" Per. cent for collect. tax,	55 32	
" Extra services for Officer,	6 40	
" Street Commissioner's ac't.	501 73	
" Treasurer's Salary,	20 00	
" Cash on hand,	16 82	
		$2335 53

Debt on the 1st January, 1860.		
To sundry accounts,	470 48	
Due by Bonds,	826 40	
	$1296 88	
Debt on January 1st, 1861.		
To amount due on Bonds.	$915 00	

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Executors of David Blum, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, on **Tuesday the 22nd day of January, inst.**, at the late residence of said deceased, in Waughtown, (unless previously sold at private sale,) **8 Valuable Negroes,** men, women, boys and girls, of various ages.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required.

Also on the same day, (sale to continue from day to day until all is sold) the residue of the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of a lot of fine HAY, OATS, FODDER; Three Large WAGONS, HARNESS, FARMING TOOLS, a lot of NEW HOLLOW WARE, HOUSEHOLD, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

A credit of Six months will be given. Bond with good responsible security will be required of every purchaser.

H. M. LASH, D. H. BLUM, A. M. BLUM, } Executors

Jan. 4, 1861. 37-3t

FOR HIRE.

The subscriber has to hire for the present year, a girl 18 years old, a good cook and washer.

F. L. GORRELL.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-1w

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series-New Features-New Type.

MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new volume of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the FIFTH day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well known and highly gifted author, and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life. This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address,

MORRIS & WILLIS,

Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton, St., N. Y.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
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JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
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1861.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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Salem Bookstore.



THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

MARRIED,

On the 25th of Dec. last, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, to Miss. SUSAN INGRAM, all of this county.

PORT FOLIOS

In Great variety at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

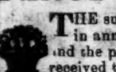
ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

ALBUMS,

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

1860.] MILLER'S [1860

CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY TOY STORE.



THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received the largest and best selected stock of *FANCY CHINA WARE*, TOYS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c., ever brought to this market, and at prices which cannot fail to please. FRESH CONFECTIONERIES, PLAIN and FANCY CANDIES, CAKES, &c., of his own manufacture, constantly on hand.

Also a variety of FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS, JELLIES, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

☞ Wedding and other Parties furnished on reasonable terms. F. W. MELLER.

Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PATROL NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1860.

Ordered by the Court, that under the 4th Clause, 83rd Chapter Revised Code, entitled Patrols, the Patrols of every District in the County are directed to visit every negro house and suspected places, at least once every week, or oftener, if they think necessary. And they direct that no pass shall be written for more than one day, or from Saturday night until Monday morning; and that the particular house which their owners wish their Slaves to visit or work at, shall be specified. And further, that the Clerk advertise this Order at the Courthouse door, and in the Western Sentinel and Salem Press for one Month. Witness,

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Miss Mary Barbee,	Samuel W. Jeters,
J. Blackburn,	T. A. Jordan,
G. Burgess,	H Jones,
Miss A. O Bonchelle,	E Lace,
J. V Brown,	Lorenzo Lambertt,
J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
Miss Virginia Clark,	James Martin,
Chas. Clinard,	V. Miller,
P. Dobenhamer,	J. Moore,
Elisha Dobenhamer,	Miss Lue. Mallory,
E. Dixon,	S. Manning,
M. Doyle,	Messrs. J. Prather & Son,
Miss Sarah A. Davis,	William Penn,
" Alice M. Davis,	Mrs. Catharine Rick,
D. Fuller, 2	F. Reese,
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp,	J. T Rights,
" Julia Fulk,	A. A. Rominger,
Thomas Fedrel,	J. M. Snyder,
R. C Gray,	J. L. Shutt,
A. Geesley,	Peter Sink,
B. F. Grove,	Martin Smith,
Jno. W. Gentry,	A. C Transue,
Miss Catharine Hines,	Levi Tuck,
Thomas M. Hampton,	P. VanLien,
W. P. Henly,	Miss Mary Walsh,
F J. Hoyt,	A S Wagoner,
H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C E Jordan.	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Cabinet Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter. Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

Salem Confectionery ND FA NCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of

Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,

which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries.



Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extr. Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINDS, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 23, 1860. 32-tf

SALEM Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Oct. 1860. SALEM, N. C.

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 34-3m.

MASS MEETING IN WINSTON.

In pursuance of previous notice a very large meeting of the citizens of Forsyth County, without distinction of parties, convened at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 29th of December.

On motion, R. L. Patterson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. L. Banner and A. J. Stafford were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to counsel together on the alarming state of the country, and to see if there was not some common ground on which all parties could unite in the present crisis.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, it was resolved that a Committee of fifteen persons, irrespective of party, be appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Thos. J. Wilson, Joseph Masten, D. H. Starbuck, John A. Styers, R. W. Wharton, John Boyer, John Blackburn, John Alspaugh, Dr. T. F. Keehln, John Watson, Dr. Beverly Jones, John M. Stafford, George V. Fulp, John G. Hill and Sandy Flynt, said Committee, which retired from the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, several speeches were delivered by gentlemen.

After a deliberation of some two hours, the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. Wilson, reported that they had *unanimously* agreed on the following Resolutions,—a part of which are the same as adopted at the Hillsborough Meeting on the 22nd of December.

The excited condition of the public mind, occasioned by the result of the recent Presidential election, requiring in the opinion of the citizens of Forsyth here assembled, a declaration of the sentiments of the people in relation to the course proper to be pursued in the present critical condition of our National affairs, it is therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the measures in the course of adoption in certain States of the Union since the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, presents for the determination of the people of North Carolina the grave question, whether, so far as they are concerned, the Government established by the Constitution of the U. S. shall be permitted to continue in operation, or whether it shall be overthrown and annulled, leaving to an uncertain future, the provision of new guards for all the great interests that Government was designed to secure.

2. *Resolved*, That while regretting the decision made in this election, in common with the people of all the Southern States, because of the sectional, and towards us, hostile spirit of the political organization which nominated and elected the successful candidate; and whilst we shall vigilantly observe his course of administration, and shall be prompt to make resistance to encroachments, if any shall be attempted by him, on the rights and interests of slavery as an established institution of the South'n States, protected by the Const'n of the Union, we perceive in the fact of his election no sufficient cause for the subversion and abandonment of the Government of our Fathers, under which, in but wo generations of men, the country has obtained a prosperity and power unsurpassed among the nations of the earth.

3. *Resolved*, That the enactment of laws in many of the non slaveholding States, intended to obstruct the execution of the law of Congress, for the arrest and surrender of fugitive slaves, is in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the repeal of those laws is demanded as a duty of justice and submission to the Constitution on the part of those States and as indispensable to future Union

4. *Resolved*, That waiving the Constitutional question of the power of a State to secede from the Union, such act of secession, if effected peaceably, is not an appropriate and adequate remedy for the injuries under which the Southern States are now laboring. To depart from the Union, leaving behind in the hands of her supposed enemies, all her interests in the national accumulations of eighty years, in which she had proportional rights, would be a sacrifice on the part of a State, except under the pressure of overruling necessity, as incompatible with her diguity as her interests.

5. *Resolved*, That we recognize in its full extent the right of resistance by force, to unauthorized injustice and oppression, and if the incoming administration shall pervert the powers of the Gov't to destroy or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the rights of slavery, none will be more ready than ourselves to recur to this extreme remedy; but in adopting measures on a subject of such vital interest to fifteen States of the confederacy, we should deem it but just and wise, to act, if possible, in concert, and after consultation with the other slaveholding States; and more especially with the frontier States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, which are the greatest sufferers from existing grievances, and stand as a barrier between the rest of the Southern States and the enemies of their peace and safety beyond that frontier.

6 *Resolved*, That reasonable time should be allowed, and all remedies consistent with the continuance of the Union, should be exhausted before an abandonment of that constitution established by Washington and his compatriots, which in its general operation has been the source of blessings innumerable to the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That it is recommended to the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purchase of such supply of arms as may be necessary as a preparation for any emergency that may arise, and that such arms should be *distributed* among the several counties of this State, according to their population.

8. *Resolved*, That while it is important to have a re-organization of our militia and volunteers of the State, yet we have implicit confidence in their patriotism and ability to defend our rights, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, under any emergencies that may arise.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that there are no provisions contained in the Constitution of this State permitting the Legislature to call a State Convention for any purposes whatever, except by a *two-thirds vote* of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

10. *Resolved*, That we recommend the Legislature to enact laws imposing a *high tax* on the sale of goods, wares, merchandise, and manufactures brought into this State from these States which have passed laws obstructing or hindering the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, to remain in force only so long as such *obnoxious* laws shall remain unrepealed

11. *Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Peoples Press and Western Sentinel, and be transmitted to the Representative in Congress from this District, and to the Senator & Commoners in the Legislature, from this county, with the request that they lay these Resolutions before their respective bodies, and use their best efforts to carry out the course indicated in the same.

The foregoing Resolutions having been read in the Meeting and the views of gentlemen submitted thereon, the Chair submitted the Resolutions to a vote of the meeting, and they were *unanimously adopted*.

On motion of Joseph Masten, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed by the Chair to transmit the foregoing Resolutions to our Representative in Congress and members of the Legislature, as directed in the 11th Resolution.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Jos. Masten, Dr. Sam'l Martin and Dr. J. F. Shaffner, Committee to carry out this Resolution.

Among those who addressed the meeting at its close, was the Hon. A. H. Shepperd. He depicted in an eloquent and touching manner the alarming condition of the country.—Though many seemed to despond, yet he had not lost all hope for the safety of the country.

By the wisdom of great and good men, and the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, this country had passed safely through many trying times heretofore.—He alluded to the great sectional agitations of 1820 and 1850, which convulsed the whole country, and arrayed section against section with a bitterness and violence which made the stoutest hearts tremble for the safety of the Union. He yet hoped that with a proper spirit of compromise, wisdom and prudence, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand which had heretofore conducted us safely through many trying ordeals, we should be enabled to pass through the present crisis with safety to all our rights and to the Union.

But should these States, by an over-ruling necessity be compelled to separate, he believed it to be the path of duty and safety, for this State to consult with Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, as to where they should cast their lot; and as their interests and ours are the same, he trusted they would stand together in their counsels, and in their destinies.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Hon. Mr. Shepperd for his eloquent and patriotic speech, and congratulated the meeting on the unanimity and harmony which had prevailed during its deliberations.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

R. L. PATTERSON, *Chairman*.

C. L. BANNER, A. J. STAFFORD, *Secretaries*.

THE HARPERS—LET JUSTICE BE DONE THOUGH THE SKY FALLS.

We have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the press to the effect that the celebrated firm of Harper & Brothers, the great publishing firm of New York, were Black Republicans, and enemies to the South. We have seen the statement denied in some of the most reliable papers North and South, and among other notices, we extract the following from the N. Y. Daily News, as a simple act of justice to the Harpers:

"Throughout a career of over forty years they have never published a volume, page, paragraph, or line calculated to do injustice to the South or to any particular section of the country. They have uniformly refused to publish books, the effect of which might possibly engender hostility to any particular portion of the American people; and though often, indeed, almost constantly, offered articles and illustrations for the Weekly and Magazine of a partisan character, they have been peremptorily declined.—The members of the firm are, and ever have been, thoroughly conservative in politics, though as a general thing they have avoided being active participants. Occasionally the name of the senior partner has been seen in connection with a political meeting, but always on the Union side; it is oftener found in calls for assemblages of a benevolent and philanthropic character.

The Press of the South owe it to themselves and to justice to defend this great conservative establishment from assaults upon its business. The honor and interests of American literature demand it. The frank and generous impulses of Southern journalists cannot refuse it."

DEATH OF T. J. HOLTON.—T. J Holton, Esq, editor of and proprietor of the Charlotte Whig, died at his residence in that town on the 27th inst. Mr. Holton must have been somewhat over 50 years of age. The cause of his death was illness occasioned by severe injuries sustained some time since on being thrown from his buggy He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FRAUD IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh on Friday, summoned to his office the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and District Attorney. This was done upon the statement of *Mr.* Godaid, that Bailey who has charge of the Indian trust funds of the Secretary of the Interior, had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and coupons belonging to the trust fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Gov't. Upon an investigation, in the presence of *Mr.* Bailey, his statements were unfortunately found too true. The am't abstracted is about $330,000. It is generally supposed the bonds were used for the purpose of hypothecation to raise money for temporary purposes. But the panic rendered the parties unable to redeem them. Further disclosures implicating other parties, are anticipated upon his examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Russel, of the firm of Russel, Majors & Co., of St. Louis, or Kansas, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the above. Bailey was admitted to bail in bonds of $300,000, but was again remanded to jail. Russel has been placed in jail for complicity with Bailey.

CONGRESS.

In bringing up the proceedings of Congress, we confine ourselves to those of most importance.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 19th, Mr. Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, renewed his speech, in which he maintained that all our difficulties could be settled within the Union; that the claim of a right to secession was a humbug, &c.

Mr. Lane, Oregon Democrat, spoke in favor of the right of secession, and of its exercise now; denied the right of the government to hold courts or collect revenue in South Carolina; and favored a dissolution of the Union. (This is the same Gen. Jos. Lane who was a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Breckinridge ticket.)

On Thursday, Mr. Pugh of Ohio replied to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Wade. Mr. P. was for union and conciliation, and besought the Republicans to adopt Mr. Crittenden's plan of compromise.

The Chair announced the committee of 13 to consider the state of the country, under Mr. Powell's resolutions.

On Friday nothing of importance.

In the House, on Wednesday, a deficiency bill was passed; the only item of it that gave rise to debate was that appropriating $900,000 to pay expenses of returning Africans recovered from slavers. Efforts to reduce the amount failed.

On Thursday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was passed.

The House was not in session on Friday or Saturday. The Senate adjourned from Friday to Monday.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Davis submitted a resolution looking to an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that slaves shall be considered as property in any State, and in all federal relations.

Mr. Pugh, a resolution recommending the legislatures of all the States to apply to Congress to call for the holding of a general convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution.

The Kansas bill was taken up, and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

In the House, on Monday, the Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by Messrs Boyce, McQueen, Ashmore and Bonham, dissolving their connection with the House of Representatives.

The Speaker directed the names of the South Carolina representatives to remain on the roll and to be called with the others on all occasions, thus not recognising the act of secession.

Mr. Cochrane, of N Y., offered a resolution declaring the opinion of Congress on the slavery question. Mr. Haskin moved as a substitute, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the relations now existing between the government and South Carolina, the duty of the government in view of her attempted withdrawal and seizure of the federal property within her limits, and what action Congress should take in order to execute the federal laws and protect said property from seizure. The resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

A letter was received from Secretary Thompson asking a thorough investigation of the Bailey fraud, and on motion of Mr. Sherman, a Committee was appointed for the purpose.

The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was passed.

Both Houses adjourned to Thursday.

Both Houses were again in session on Thursday and adjourned over to Monday.

In the Senate the day was spent nominally in considering a bill for governing the Territory of Arizona, but really in discussing the sectional issue. In the course of the debate Mr. Benjamin stated that he would not speak at length, as issues of a practical nature would be brought before the Senate. The State of South Carolina had withdrawn from the Union, and on Monday the fact would be officially announced, and the question would wait decision, whether the independence of that State should be recognized or war declared upon her.

In the House, Mr. Stevens of Oregon made a speech contradicting a statement that the Breckinridge general committee had shared in the stealings from the Interior Department by Bailey, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senate—Mr Powell, from the Crisis Committee of Thirteen, reported that the committee had directed him to report to the Senate that they had been unable to agree.

Mr. Douglas said he desired to address the Senate on Wednesday on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, it was agread that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday.

The Senate then postponed the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the places of deposit and sales of the public arms. Laid on the table.

The Kansas admission bill was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate. He declared that the crisis now upon the country had not come without warnings, yet the Republicans had scoffed at and neglected them Now they saw the truth. South Carolina had become a free and independent State; Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama, would resume their independence next week, and Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas would soon follow. The question now is whether their independence shall be recognised or civil war begun. He argued the subject at length, and after reciting the wrongs endured by the South, declared, "You may bring desolation upon our homes, but you can never subjugate us; never! never! never!"—Tumultuous applause from the galleries.]

The Chair here ordered the galleries to be cleared, and while the yeas and nays were being taken on the question, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Ex-Secretary Floyd sent in a communication to the Speaker to-day, explanatory of the nature, character and cause of his acceptances in the Russell and Bailey case. He says that they are not due and payable till the service is performed. The communication was referred to the select committee on the subject.

Thad. Stevens offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the public property at Charleston, and the harbor garrisons, &c.—The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 91 to 62.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Military Affairs might report at any time about the recent sales of public arms to the States, and about the Charleston harbor and arsenal affairs.

Mr. Pryor offered a resolution, which was tabled, that any attempt to pre erve the Union by force was impracticable and destructive of Republican liberty. Yeas 55; nays 98.

Pending the resolutions and substitute denying the right of secession and enquiring if the present laws sufficed to protect the public property, without the aid of the army and navy, the House adjourned to Wednesday.

Doubts are expressed in high quarters if ever hereafter either house will have a quorum. The general opinion of to-days proceedings is that they are the *finale* of the Republic of the United States of America!

Treasurer's Report

TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF SALEM FOR 1860.

DR.		
To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		48 69
To fines and costs from former officer,		4 60
" Tax received for 1858,		1 37
" Am't of freight returned for Engine,		3 00
" Retail tax,		60 00
" Am't listed,	1353 17	
From S. F. Academy,	50 00	
	1357 17	
Tax commuted,	4 00	
		1353 17
To interest on Shober fund,		19 20
" Fines received from office,		25 50
" Exhibition tax,		5 00
" Cash received on loans made		815 00
		$2335 53

CR.		
By Officers Salary,	206 14	
" Engine, Hose, &c.,	264 42	
" Special police, (part for '59)	1 50	
" Paid Bonds and inter. due,	760 51	
" Tax refunded,	50	
" Corporation Seal,	5 40	
" Printing,	11 25	
" Rent of Hall,	30 00	
" Expenses for Hall,	5 94	
" Stationary,	75	
" Stove for Hall,	11 20	
" Gas lamps, posts, and exp.	271 68	
" Street lighting,	162 97	
" Per. cent for collect. tax,	55 32	
" Extra services for Officer,	6 40	
" Street Commissioner's acc't.	501 73	
" Treasurer's Salary,	20 00	
" Cash on hand,	16 82	
		$2365 53
Debt on the 1st January, 1860.		
To sundry accounts,	470 48	
Due by Bonds,	826 40	
	$1296 88	

Debt on January 1st, 1861.
To amount due on Bonds. $915 00

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Executors of David Blum, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, on **Tuesday the 22nd day of January, inst.**, at the late residence of said deceased, in Waughtown, (unless previously sold at private sale,) **8 Valuable Negroes**, men, women, boys and girls, of various ages.

A credit of nine months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required.

Also on the same day, (sale to continue from day to day until all is sold) the residue of the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of a lot of fine HAY, OATS, FODDER; Three Large WAGONS, HARNESS, FARMING TOOLS; a lot of NEW HOLLOW WARE, HOUSEHOLD, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., &c.

A credit of Six months will be given. Bond with good responsible security will be required of every purchaser.

H. M. LASH, D. H. BLUM, A. M. BLUM, } Executors

Jan. 4, 1861. 37-3t

FOR HIRE.

The subscriber has to hire for the present year, a girl 18 years old, a good cook and washer.

F. L. GORRELL.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-1w

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note.—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1861.

New Series—New Features—New Type.

MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

A new volume of this widely circulated family newspaper, will be commenced on the FIFTH day of January next—printed on fine paper and new type. With the January number will begin the publication of a series of beautiful original works of fact and fiction, written expressly for the Home Journal, by the best authors of America. The first of these is from the facile pen of a well known and highly gifted author, and is a powerfully written, startling, mysterious, and deeply interesting history of courtship and married life. This charming story will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation. All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world wide reputation, will be continued, while the several new ones will add infinite variety to its already diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing, original sketches, which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy, and sparkle of the times. As heretofore, no labor or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of literature and the arts on this side of the sea, and the best and cheapest family newspaper in the world. As no more copies of the new series will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address,

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton, St., N. Y.

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AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

CALENDAR FOR 1861.

1861.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.....	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
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Salem Bookstore.



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O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

MARRIED,

On the 25th of Dec. last, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, to Miss. SUSAN INGRAM, all of this county.

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Pure Brandy and Wine.

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1860.] **MELLER'S** [1860

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Salem, Nov. 20, 1860. 32-3m

PATROL NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY COURT, DECEMBER TERM, 1860.

Ordered by the Court, that under the 4th Clause, 83rd Chapter Revised Code, entitled Patrols, the Patrols of every District in the County are directed to visit every negro house and suspected places, at least once every week, or oftener, if they think necessary. And they direct that no pass shall be written for more than one day, or from Saturday night until Monday morning; and that the particular house which their owners with their Slaves to visit or work at, shall be specified. And further, that the Clerk advertise this Order at the Courthouse door, and in the Western Sentinel and Salem Press for one Month. Witness,

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Miss Mary Barbee,	Samuel W. Jeters,
J. Blackburn,	T. A. Jordan,
G. Burgess,	H. Jones,
Miss A. O Bonchelle,	E Lase,
J. V Brown,	Lorenzo Lambertt,
J. Card,	L. Lynch,
Adam Clodfelter,	Miss Mary Lasiter,
Mrs. Sarah M. Cook,	" Grizzy Lasiter,
Miss Virginia Clark,	James Martin,
Chas. Clinard,	V. Miller,
P. Dobenhamer,	J. Moore,
Elisha Dobenhamer,	Miss Lue. Mallory,
E. Dixon,	S. Manning,
M. Doyle,	Messrs. J. Prather & Son,
Miss Sarah A. Davis,	William Penn,
" Alice M. Davis,	Mrs. Catharine Rick,
D. Fuller, 2	F. Reese,
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp,	J. T Rights,
" Julia Fulk,	A. A. Rominger,
Thomas Fedrel,	J. M. Snyder,
R. C Gray,	J. L. Shutt,
A. Gessley,	Peter Sink,
B. F. Grove,	Martin Smith,
Jno. W. Gentry,	A. C Transue,
Miss Catharine Hines,	Levi Tock,
Thomas M. Hampton,	P. VanLien,
W. P. Healy,	Miss Mary Walsh,
F. J. Hoyt,	A. S Wagoner,
H. Hoover,	L. W. Wright,
C. E Jordan.	Andrew Yokly.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1861.

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum**, which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap. Letter. Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

Salem Confectionery AND FANCY STORE,

J. O. HALL, Proprietor.

AT the old stand, I have recently received a large and extensive assortment of **Toys, Perfumery, Soaps, China Ware, and Fancy Articles,** which have been selected by me, and purchased at such prices that I can afford and will sell lower than any one else.

I have also a large assortment of

Confectioneries.



Plain and Fancy CANDIES, of my own manufacture, and extra Fancy Candies, purchased at the finest manufactory in the country. Also FRUITS NUTS, SARDINES, CRACKERS, SEGARS SMOKING TOBACCO, &c., &c.

Fresh Norfolk OYSTERS will be received regularly every week.

Salem, Nov. 26, 1860. 32-tf

SALEM Almanacs for 1861.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1861, is now ready, and can be had, wholesale or retail. It contains the usual calender pages, the Courts of North Carolina, South Carolina, and South Western Virginia, Agricultural and Miscellaneous reading, Recipes and Anecdotes, &c.

Orders thankfully received. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Oct. 1860. SALEM, N. C.

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise.

PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 36-3m.

POETRY.

We have been requested by many friends to give insertion to the following, as a fair specimen of the "NERO *fiddling*" poetry.—[EDS. COURIER.

To Carolina.

FROM ONE OF HER SISTERS.

Sister Carrie, my dear,
I am sorry to hear
That you are intending to leave us;
They say it's a fact
That your trunk is all packed,
And you hope by such conduct to grieve us.

You have always been naughty,
And willful and haughty,
Like a spoiled minx as you are;
So vain of your beauty,
Forgetful of duty
You owe to indulgent papa.

I am sure you can't say
You've not had your way
In each of our family broils;
Whilst I vow and declare
You've had your full share
In each of the National spoils.

Just wait for a season
And listen to reason,
Nor believe what your false lovers say;
For their prayers and their sighs,
And their flattering lies,
Will lead you to ruin some day.

Though they promise so fair,
Gay deceivers they are,
From the one whom last evening you kissed,
To HAMMOND and RHETT
And chivalrous KEITT,
ORR, MEMMINGER, PICKENS and GIST.

Some day, all forlorn,
Bedraggled and torn,
Like the prodigal son in his need,
You will knock at the door,
And come home once more,
Nor venture again to secede.

Now be warned of your fate
Before it's too late;
Like a dear little innocent lamb,
Come out of your pet,
And do not forget
All the kindness of good Uncle Sam.

The Palmetto tree
No shelter will be
When the dark clouds of anarchy lower;
You will long for the rest
Of your own Eagle's nest,
And the strong arm of Federal power.

Then, dear little Sis,
Now give me a kiss,
To make up these family jars;
Secession shall never
Our Union dissever—
Hurrah for the Stripes and the Stars!

HUMOROUS.

A HUMOROUS INCIDENT.

An old farmer, who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of young men. After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each beau, with the assistance of his lady, who tugged lustily above, would thus gain an entrance. It so happened that one evening the girls hung out the sheet too early—the old man spying the sheet could not conjecture the meaning of it. So he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. The girls, supposing it to be one of their fellows, began to hoist, and did not discover the mistake until the old man's head was level with the window-sill when one of them exclaimed: "Oh, Lord, 'tis dad!" and letting go the sheet down came the old gentleman to the ground dislocating one shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a father-in-law.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN THE GOLD REGIONS.

Among the deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered, they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered "the color" in the earth at his feet thrown up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companion. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see his auditory scatter in every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice to them to stake him off a "claim," he re-closed his eyes, hastily concluded his prayer, and started off in a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

A SHARP WITTED RURALIST.

Jones was riding up in Westchester county, New York, and saw a board nailed up on a post in the yard of a farm house with the sign painted on it, "This farm for sail." Always ready for a little pleasantry, and seeing a woman in a checked sun bonnet picking up an apronfull of chips at a wood pile in front of the house, he stopped, and asked her, very politely, when the farm was to sail? She went on with her work, but replied to his question instanter, "Just as soon as the man comes along that can raise the wind."

The Self-Examining society has proposed the following queries about this financial period, to every body:

Does it cost anything to print a newspaper?
How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper without pay?
Do printers eat, drink and wear anything?
Is so, how do they get it?
Do I owe for my paper?
Is not this particular time a first rate time to call and pay up?

A fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher.

"Do you believe the story of the fatted calf?"

"Yes," said the preacher.

"Well, then, was it a male or female calf that was killed?"

"A female," replied the divine.

"How do you know that?"

"Because," (looking the interrogator in the face,) I see the male is still alive."

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



The Grover & Baker Machine is simple in construction, easily learned, and with proper management never gets out of order.

The Grover & Baker Machine Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches and Fastens its own Seams, thereby saving time and thread.

The Grover & Baker Machine Sews equally well on all Fabricks, from the finest Swiss Muslin, to the heaviest cloth or leather.

The Grover & Baker Machine sews from original Spools without rewinding, and forms a seam unsurpassed for beauty, elasticity and strength.

The Grover & Baker Stitch is the Double Lock Stitch which forms a seam that will not rip even if every fourth stitch is cut. It is the only stitch that survives the washing tub on bias seams.

Read the following Testimony.

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their Machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I would insist upon Saints Grover & Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and after four year's trial have no fault to find.—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of S. Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machine," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it."

Rev'nds W. P. Strickland, New York; E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; W B Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.; John Cross, Baltimore, Md.; John M'Cron, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; W A Crocker, Norfolk, Va.; John Paris, Norfolk, Va.; C Hankel, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; C A Loyal, Charleston, S. C.; B B Ross, Mobile, Ala.; A A Porter, Selma, Ala.; W D Wilson, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; W H Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; I Turnbull Backus, D. D., Schenectady, N. Y.; B W Chidlaw, A. M., Cincinnati, Ohio; W Perkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; I I McFihenny, D. D., Cambier, Ohio; Enstein Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Conn.; Osmond C Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Concord, N. H.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

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O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

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The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

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For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address,

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We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

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Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

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☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.
Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860

John A. Bonnett.	Isaiah L. Jones.
Lewis Berry.	Mrs. L. E. London.
Spencer Boyden.	S. D. A. Mock.
Mrs. Emma O. Bonchelle.	S. Manning.
Elisha Bodenhamer.	David Nowlin.
Miss Mary Conrad.	Miss Sarah M. Peddycord.
Adam Clodfelter.	M. L. Peacock.
M. S. Cook.	Lucinda Pfaff.
John H. Edwards 2	Michael Reed 2
Miss Rebecca Jane Fulp.	Miss Ruth N. Spiece.
John W. Greene.	C. B. Staley.
F. Gardner.	Bernhard Schmid.
L. F. Grodbt.	Miss Martha Thomas.
Augustus Gwynn.	J. T. Tice.
S. R. Gray.	Andrew Teague.
Tom Hagin.	B. G. Worth.
Miss Eveline Holder.	Spencer S. Wagoner.
Japeath Hill.	Miss Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

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Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19. 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

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Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

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FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

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WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

Mackerel, a choice quality for sale, cheap at the Salem Confectionary. J. C. HALL.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the meanest infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantities we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrhal Affections, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Dysentery*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be engrafted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Moodoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS,

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

JOS. UTLEY,
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